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A/50/305
S/1995/608
24 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 149 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 24 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to a grave act of terrorism which was perpetrated by Palestinian extremists today in Israel.

At 8.40 a.m. local time, a terrorist detonated a bomb on a commuter bus travelling in rush hour traffic in the town of Ramat Gan in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area. According to the latest accounts, the explosion killed five Israelis and injured 33, four of them critically.

Sources from the fundamentalist organization Hamas have claimed responsibility for the attack, which was carried out by a suicide bomber.

The attack took place as Israeli and Palestinian negotiators continued their discussions on further implementation of the Declaration of Principles signed by Israel and the PLO on 13 September 1993. The attack was intended not only to kill Israelis, but to derail the peace process as well. The attacker and those who sent him are enemies of peace and of the people of the Middle East who seek a better future - Arab and Jew alike.

Israel will not allow terrorism to upset the progress made thus far in implementing the Declaration of Principles. Israel remains committed to working with the Palestinians towards achieving peace. At the same time, Israel will take all measures necessary to combat terrorism and ensure the security of its citizens.

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Israel calls upon all Member States to unequivocally condemn this crime and to join in supporting the peace process.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 149 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

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24 July 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 28 and 92 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 24 July 1995 from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to enclose the text of the Declaration on the Implementation of the Washington Agreement, Joint Defence against Serb Aggression and Reaching a Political Solution Congruent with the Efforts of the International Community, signed by H.E. Dr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia, H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegović, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Mr. Krešimir Zubak, President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and H.E. Mr. Haris Silajdžić, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the Summit in Split, Croatia, on 22 July 1995.

We would kindly request your assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under items 28 and 92 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires of the
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina to the
United Nations

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires of the
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Croatia to
the United Nations

* A/50/150.

ANNEX

The delegation of the Republic of Croatia, led by the President of the Republic of Croatia dr. Franjo Tudman, the delegation of the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina led by the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Alija Izetbegović and by the President of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina Krešimir Zubak, after their talks in Split on July 22nd 1995, adopted a

DECLARATION

on the implementation of the Washington Agreement, joint defense against Serb aggression and reaching a political solution congruent with the efforts of the international community

Confirming their strong commitment and political will to strengthen the cooperation and alliance of the Croatian and Bosniac nations in these fateful moments for the survival of both nations, faced with the increasing violence in the occupied territories of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, with the uncertainty of the peace process and the inefficacy of the international community ;

Having established that the occupying of and the attacks on the UN "safe areas" in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the joint operations by Bosnian and Croatian Serbs against the UN "safe area" in Bihać, the armed provocations in other areas of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as the refusal of all peace plans by the Bosnian and Croatian Serbs, are part of a unified and joint strategy of continuing aggression and attempt to maintain occupation of territories in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina with the aim to create a "Great Serbia", under the leadership and with the full responsibility of the political and army leadership of the "FRY" (Serbia and Montenegro) ;

Having established that the continued aggression and violent attempts to keep control of the occupied territories in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as the inadequate results of the peace process, command the leaders of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to fully examine the situation in the region from the standpoint of safeguarding the national survival of the Croatian and Bosniac people and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina ;

Expressing their irrevocable support to the implementation of the Washington Agreement on the establishment of the Federation, as well as its confederal linking to the Republic of Croatia ;

Convinced that such a strong, internationally established, territorially viable, economically developed and democratically organized Federation is an irreplaceable governmental and political framework, the historical interest and the safest form of security and realization of equal national, political and other interests of the Croatian and Bosniac nations ;

Convinced also that on the basis of the realization of such a Federation of the Croatian and Bosniac nations and with the assistance of the international community, a solution to the crisis can be reached and the ground laid for a new, balanced regional order as a guarantee of peace, stability, security and development ;

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Calling on the Croatian Serbs to reexamine their current militant policy and to accept the peaceful reintegration in the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia, and the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Contact Group plan ;

Calling on the "FRY" (Serbia and Montenegro) to give up aggression with the aim of creating a "Great Serbia", to stop giving military assistance to the extremists in Knin and in Pale and to agree to the mutual recognition of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina within their internationally recognized borders ;

Confirming their readiness to actively contribute to the efforts towards an urgent revival of the peace process on the basis of acceptance of the Contact Group Plan in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as the peaceful reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia ;

Underlying in particular that any prolongation of the existing ineffectiveness of UNPROFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as the non-application of the UNCRO mandate in Croatia will lead to the decision to call off the prolongation of their mandate in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Supporting the decision to send Rapid Reaction Forces and jointly establishing that all questions concerning their arrival, mandate and deployment must be organized by way of a special agreement in accordance with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina ;

Underlying the common viewpoint that any decision on lifting the arms embargo must be applied simultaneously to Bosnia-Herzegovina and to Croatia ;

Convinced that the "FRY" (Serbia and Montenegro) carries a special responsibility for the continuation of the crisis and judging that it is necessary to maintain and reinforce the United Nations Security Council sanctions system ;

Refusing ideas about renewing or creating any kind of new "Yugoslav" state community, considering them to be parallel and spare variations of Great-Serbian hegemony, and supporting normalization in the region on the basis of sovereignty, independence and integrity ;

Confirming their interest in the urgent implementation of the aforementioned principles of the Declaration, agreement has been reached on :

1. Widening and strengthening of the defense cooperation on the basis of the Agreement on friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina of July 21st 1992.

In this respect, the Republic and Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina have called upon the Republic of Croatia to extend urgent military and other assistance in the defense against aggression, especially in the area of Bihać, which the Republic of Croatia has accepted.

Agreement has also been reached on the continuation of cooperation and constant coordination of defense activities between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Agreement has been reached as well on the cooperation between the main headquarters of the Croatian Army and the joint headquarters of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Croatian Defense Council for the sake of coordination of defense activities in the areas of command, logistics, military-industrial production, communication systems, information and analytical needs and other areas.

2. Creation of a political-legal expert group with the duty to urgently analyze and submit proposals for the integration of the functions of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities.

3. Addressing an invitation for a meeting of the group of 22 member states of the "Friends of the Federation" on the highest level, in view of urgent donations and assistance in the face of the humanitarian and refugee catastrophe and to examine long-term joint reconstruction and development strategies.

4. Maintaining regular and constant political consultations aiming at the realization of the principles and agreements of this Declaration, as well as the preparation of legal, political and other foundations for the establishment of confederal ties with the Republic of Croatia.

Dr. Franjo Tuđman
President of the Republic of Croatia

Alija Izetbegović
President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Krešimir Zubak
President of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Haris Silajdžić
Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

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24 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Owing to the deteriorating situation in the safe area of Zepa and the imminent threat to its civilian population, in view of the Srebrenica safe area experience, I am instructed by my Government to request an emergency meeting of the Security Council, in order to address the immediate and urgent need for all measures to be taken to ensure a safe and United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)-escorted evacuation of the civilian population of Zepa.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/1995/611
25 July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JULY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the annexed letter, dated today, from His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegović, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 25 July 1995 from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The safe area of Zepa continues to be the subject of brutal attack. Owing to the incessant shelling, the population of this safe area has fled the town and is amassed in the neighbouring woods. I request that the evacuation of the civilian population be carried out under the full protection of the United Nations troops and that General Smith be allowed to use all means necessary, including the use of force, if these civilian convoys are attacked.

After having seen the collapse of the safe area of Srebrenica, and after you have failed to even attempt to defend Zepa, which you had declared a United Nations safe area, this rescue of women and children is a minimum commitment that we believe you are obliged to fulfil. The people of Zepa expect you to do so, without delay, unreservedly and unambiguously.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ
President

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S/1995/612
25 July 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 25 JULY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement adopted on 21 July 1995 in Geneva by the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have it distributed to the members of the Security Council and circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) El Hassane ZAHID
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

[Original: English]

Press communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Geneva, 21 July 1995

1. The Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with the Secretary-General, met at Geneva on 21 July 1995 to consider the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina arising from the intensified aggression of so-called Bosnian Serbs with the military support of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) and assaults on the United Nations safe areas. The safe areas of Zepa, Goradze and Bihac are especially under brutal attacks while the humanitarian consequences of the rape of Srebrenica are still mounting.

2. The Foreign Ministers strongly condemned the overrunning of the safe area of Srebrenica by the Serbs, as well as their attacks on other safe areas and the perpetration of acts of genocide, rape and other acts of inhumanity against the civilian population, in blatant violation of Security Council resolutions and all norms of civilized conduct, law and morality.

3. The Foreign Ministers took note of the statement issued by the International Meeting on Bosnia, held in London on 21 July 1995, and expressed the hope that the commitments contained therein will be implemented. However, they emphasized the need for fulfilment of all earlier commitments made by the Security Council and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) relating to ensuring the protection of all safe areas, including Zepa and Bihac. They also recalled Security Council resolution 1004 (1995) calling for the use of all resources available to restore the status of Srebrenica as a safe area. They also reminded the members of the International Contact Group of their solemn commitment to implement its peace plan. The Foreign Ministers will closely follow the fulfilment of the commitments made by the participants in the London Meeting with respect to Goradze.

4. The Foreign Ministers expressed their profound anguish and disappointment over the failure of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. The Foreign Ministers underlined that the unjustified and illegal arms embargo imposed on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the absence of strict implementation of sanctions imposed on the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro), the failure of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to monitor effectively the embargo against the Bosnian Serbs, the perpetual and deliberate inaction of the key members of the Security Council, and the hollow promises for a just solution made by the major mediating Powers have all significantly contributed to the present devastating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina resulting from the Serbian policy of aggression and genocide.

6. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the principled position adopted by the States members of OIC on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as reflected in all previous OIC resolutions and declarations.

7. The Foreign Ministers, therefore, emphasized and recommended the following:

(a) Immediate and decisive action by the international community, particularly by the Security Council to restore its credibility in defending the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a State Member of the United Nations, against aggression and genocide.

(b) Urgent use of force to halt Serbian aggression and to recover all the territories forcibly captured by the Serbs where their genocidal policy of systematic ethnic cleansing has unabatedly continued.

(c) The international community should use all means possible, including those through the Security Council, with a view to:

(i) Defending Zepa and Bihac, and if not they will take measures consistent with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) Restoring Srebrenica as a safe area;

(iii) Protecting Goradze, Bihac, Sarajevo and Tuzla - United Nations-designated safe areas;

(iv) Halting the Serbian aggression in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(v) Ensuring the immediate acceptance by the Serbs of the International Contact Group plan as proposed.

The Security Council shall be called upon, as the main international body entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security, to uphold the International Contact Group peace plan and, consistent with it, to ensure the restoration of the United Nations-designated safe areas occupied and ethnically cleansed by the so-called Bosnian Serbs.

(d) The member countries of OIC do not consider themselves "de jure" obliged to respect the illegal and unjust arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Member of the United Nations, which is the victim of Serbian aggression. The burden of proof is upon the Security Council to justify the legality of the maintenance of the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They will intensify their efforts in bolstering the defence capacities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Members of the United Nations are under an obligation to urgently provide means of self-defence to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Chapter VII, Article 51, of the Charter.

(e) All necessary assistance and support should be given to the joint efforts of the Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in safeguarding

their sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as all kinds of support to strengthen the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(f) The States members of OIC are ready to contribute towards the strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) or other bilateral or collectively agreed upon military arrangements and in this context are prepared to play a greater role in UNPROFOR's command and operational structures. In this context, it would be necessary that their offers of additional troop deployments should be accepted. Appropriate mechanisms of better coordination among OIC troop contributors, those who have offered troops and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be established. This includes the convening of a consultative meeting of Ministers of Defence, accompanied by armed forces Commanders-in-Chief of the OIC Contact Group countries as well as OIC countries contributing troops for UNPROFOR, to consider and adopt appropriate strategies.

(g) In case of the withdrawal of UNPROFOR, the States members of OIC would consider keeping their contingents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the arrangements with the Government, consistent with the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the Republic. These contingents could be increased in number and better equipped in arms. A new mechanism for coordination of their actions will be established with the legal authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(h) The Foreign Ministers noted that the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide poses an affirmative obligation on signatories to act to stop genocide.

(i) The Foreign Ministers also emphasized the need for promoting an international coalition including States members of OIC to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the exercise of its right of individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

(j) The international community including the States members of OIC may intensify their efforts to exert greater pressure for the effective border closing between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) as wel. as on the regime in Belgrade, including the possibility of severing their relations with the regime, until it accepts mutual and unconditional recognition of the Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

(k) The States members of OIC consider that the policy of appeasement of certain Security Council members of the Serbian policy of aggression and genocide will have serious consequences, further endangering international peace and security, and will also be counter-productive in the efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement.

(l) The States members of OIC express once again their resolve to continue to strictly implement the existing Security Council sanctions on the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) and call on the Security Council to ensure their full implementation by all countries.

(m) Urgent mobilization of financial and humanitarian assistance for alleviating the sufferings of the Bosnian refugees and displaced persons.

(n) The OIC countries fully support the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its legal action before the International Court of Justice versus the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) for violations of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

(o) The OIC countries urge the International War Crimes Tribunal to vigorously prosecute the suspects so far named by the Tribunal, including Karadzic and Mladic, with a view to securing their indictment and call on the international community to lend its maximum possible support to the Tribunal.

(p) In view of the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Foreign Ministers considered the possibility of holding a summit-level meeting of the members of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and OIC States contributing troops.

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LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 21 July 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bratislav DJORDJEVIĆ
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Statement of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 21 July 1995

At its session held on 21 July 1995, the Federal Government expressed its concern at growing military activities and tension in the territory of former Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such activities undoubtedly thwart the efforts made towards strengthening the peace process and solving the crisis by political means through negotiations.

The Federal Government calls on the military leadership of the Republic of Srpska in particular not to attack the Muslim enclave of Gorazde, because the escalation of military operations will cause not only the loss of human lives and suffering of civilian population, but is a factor with a strong negative effect on the success of the peace process.

The Federal Government emphasizes once again that the solution of crisis in former Bosnia and Herzegovina can be achieved not by military but by political means only.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to exert efforts towards achieving a political solution.